

司徒雷登大使
致中國人民書
Ambassador Stuart Issues
Personal Message To People
Of China

(Continued from Page 1)

are convinced it will work in China if given a fair chance and sufficient time. Negatively, a democratic government guarantees freedom from foreign interference in the daily pursuit of the people and freedom from fear. Positively, it fosters conditions under which the more intelligent and progressive leaders can educate and in other ways assist the ordinary people to appreciate the duties and the rights of citizens in the democratic way of life and to apply constitutional procedures in exercising these under the rule of law rather than under the caprice of individuals.

美國人倡導民主政治，且認為如果真有良好之機會及充裕之時間，民主政治在中國必能通行。自清國末年而言，民主政治可保障人民日常生活之自由及於恐懼之自由，自積極方面而言，且可造成一種環境，使較聰明進步之領導者得以教育並多方協助普通公民了解在民主生活下之義務，與權利，且使法治精神，不隨個人意識而隨意變遷，而將其實施應用。

As has always been true in Chinese history, the masses all follow educated leaders in whose moral character they have confidence. By adapting this ancient democratic Chinese process to modern constitutional procedures, the corrupt or incompetent elements in the present national, provincial and local governments can be gradually eliminated and replaced by those whom the people freely choose to administer public affairs for the public good.

根據中國歷史教訓，羣衆都跟隨其領袖而品德賢明之領袖，如將中國固有民主方式用作現代憲政程序，則目前全國及各省市地方政府中貪污無能份子，將不難逐漸清除，而代以人民自由選任之公正執行公務之人員。

Personally from my long association with Chinese students I have confidence in their patriotic idealism. They, whether having already graduated and occupying responsible positions in government, in education, in business, or any other walks of life or whether still in school, should be the ones to lead in this latest form of patriotic effort. By their public spirited and unselfish example they should be able to surmount those at the other extreme who are so fanatically devoted to their party, so intolerant of all other political faiths, so utterly ruthless in the methods they employ, that they are willing to destroy public and private property and inflict upon the helpless people all the horrors of rapine and war in the attainment of their own arbitrary objectives.

本人與中國學生相處甚久，故深知其愛國理想，不論彼等已畢業，服務政府，從事教育經營商業，或擔任其他工作，或仍在學校求學，均應領導此愛國工作，以其大公無私之榜樣使那些能屈從黨派之徒，不顧其他政治信仰，採用殘酷手段，企圖毀滅公共財產及將劫掠與戰爭之恐怖加於無辜人民，以求達成其自私之目的之一端。

We Americans, under the leadership of Mr. Marshall, did our utmost to prevent the development of the situation which now exists and all the suffering it entails for the Chinese people. Nevertheless, with the traditional friendship between the American and Chinese peoples, and given our belief that the economic well-being of the Chinese people will redound to the benefit of the world, we

are proposing, through a program of economic assistance to China, to provide a further opportunity to the Chinese Government and people to take the initial steps toward laying a solid foundation for economic recovery and stability in China.

美國人在馬歇爾先生領導下，業已盡力防止現有局勢之發展，及其對中國人民之痛苦，惟中國人民之經濟福利將促進世界幸福，故吾人擬經濟援助計劃，使中國政府及人民能獲另一時機，開始建立中國之經濟復興與安定。

The real task, however, the responsibility, rests with the Chinese people themselves. No amount of American material assistance nor any number of skilled American technical advisers can accomplish what is required to bring political stability and economic recovery to China. The major effort must be a sincere and deep-seated determination to put selfishness aside and strive unselfishly for the common good.

但工作責任重心，仍在中國人民本身，不論美國物資援助之數量如何，及美國技術專家之數目如何，均不足以供中國政治安定與經濟復興之需求，最主要之力量，仍為中國人民，且須有積極之決心，為公共福利努力之決心。

The meaning of freedom and democracy have been confused by the wholly different interpretations being put upon these terms today. There should be no misunderstanding of these issues. Under a totalitarian system there can be no intellectual freedom — those who attempt to think for themselves are either excommunicated or promptly imprisoned. Democracy is government not only for the people but also by the people. In this truly democratic sense the people must, however, consciously bring the weight of enlightened public opinion to bear upon the conduct of government to prevent misuse of power by those in office. This requires, therefore, freedom of debate and publication and free access to news objectively reported. In a totalitarian system these freedoms cannot exist. Instead, news becomes propaganda scientifically developed. It depends for its effects upon unrestrained vituperation and incessant repetition without regard for the truth.

自由與民主之意義，原不應發生誤解。惟因目前各種解釋混淆難辨，在極權制度之下，思想自由全無存在可能，且自由由思想而來，非受統治者之宣傳。民主政府不能僅為民權而設，且應保障自由。本此民主主義，人民當不斷以開明言論監督政府，防止官吏濫用職權。因此須有言論出版之自由，及自由批評政府之權利，此自由均不能存在，反之新聞則變成宣傳之宣傳工具，藉無限制之謾罵與不顧真理之重複，以伸張其效力。

China today is faced with insidious dangers which will require the united effort of all public-spirited citizens to overcome. This calls for clear-sighted vision, a high degree of courage and a high determination. It is hoped that the freedom-loving patriots of China, together with all elements of the population, will join in a constructive evolutionary process that will bring unity and peaceful progress to the entire nation.

今日中國所面臨之危險，必由所有大公無私之公民共同努力，方可克服。為此即當有遠大眼光，勇敢決心。吾人希望中國忠於自由之愛國份子與全國各界，共同建設與前進之步驟，促成整個國家統一與和平進步。

J. Leighton Stuart,
Ambassador to China
(THE END)

馬歇爾懇切希望
成立對奧條約
Marshall Hopes for Austrian
Treaty On Country's
1937 Status

Washington, (USIS)—Hope that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies opening in London on Saturday would agree on a treaty based upon Austria's territorial status in 1937 was expressed by Secretary of State George C. Marshall at a press conference today.

(美國新聞社華盛頓電)馬歇爾國務卿今日在記者招待會上表示，希望星期六在倫敦開會之外交部次長會議，能就奧國一九三七年之領土地位，達成對奧條約。

馬歇爾稱：奧國之地位，不僅在討論對奧條約之經濟因素，並其其他政治因素，奧國與德國有密切之聯繫，奧國之命運，與德國之命運，有極大之關係，奧國之命運，與德國之命運，有極大之關係，奧國之命運，與德國之命運，有極大之關係。

對巴勒斯坦問題
The Secretary said that the U.S. position on the Palestine crisis would be presented by the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Warren R. Austin, at a meeting of the Security Council next Tuesday. He said instructions were now being drafted, but declined to comment on them. Asked if there would be any change in U.S. policy, particularly regarding the embargo of arms to Palestine, Marshall replied that U.S. policy remained the same, and that the whole question of Palestine was under constant consideration. He emphasized that basic U.S. policy was to uphold the United Nations in whatever decision it makes.

馬氏謂美國對巴勒斯坦問題之立場，將在星期二之安理會會議中，由美國代表奧斯汀提出，奧斯汀今日在華盛頓，但不願表示意見，其關於對巴勒斯坦之軍事禁運，是否將有所變更，馬氏答稱：美國之政策，始終如一，即支持聯合國之決定，不論其為何種決定。

增援希臘問題
GREECE, TURKEY
On new aid for Greece and Turkey, the Secretary said the program was now in the final stages of Government clearance, and that the President would come to a decision before departing on a cruise to the Caribbean on Friday.

關於對希臘之新援助問題，國務卿稱：政府正就此項計劃作最後之清理，並請總統於星期五赴加勒比海巡視之前將有所決定。

德國問題
GERMANY
Queried on reports on "peace feelers" from a Soviet emissary to the U.S. political adviser in Germany, Robert Murphy, during the past ten days, Marshall said he knew of no basis for such rumors. Questioned on his use of the term "peace feelers," the Secretary said it was not his phrase but purely a press imputation. He said the discussions in Berlin were concerned with the future administration of Germany.

有人詢以外傳在過去十日間蘇聯使者曾向美國駐德政治顧問奧斯汀氏作和平談判之說時，馬歇爾稱：對不知此項謠言有何根據，有詢以使用「和平談判」字句之意義，國務卿稱此非其字句，純粹係報上之記載，奧斯汀在柏林舉行之討論，有關德國未來之行政問題。

蘇聯指責
SOVIET CHARGES
Asked for comment on Soviet charges that the United States sought a separate peace with Germany in 1942 and 1943, the Secretary replied that there was no foundation to the charges.

有蘇聯指責，於一九四二年及一九四三年美國曾與德國單獨議和之說，其指責並無根據。

南極問題
ANTARCTICA
Asked about the conflicting claims of Britain, Argentina, and Chile over areas in Antarctica, the Secretary noted that the subject had been considered at the Rio conference last summer. He pointed out that the United States had made clear its position that nothing relating to claims of sovereignty of that character should be included in the Inter-American defense treaty. The Secretary noted that the treaty defined certain boundaries for action under the treaty, and that the U.S. statement had been made to avoid complications under the treaty over claims in Antarctica.

有人詢以英國與阿根廷對南極地區互有衝突之要求時，馬氏指出：此項問題曾於去年夏季在里約熱內盧會議中加以考慮，果指出美國在當時已表示立場，即有關此種性質之主權要求，不應包括在泛美防衛條約內，國務卿指出條約中規定若干行動之範圍，美國所作之聲明，旨在避免在條約中牽涉到南極地區之要求。

非洲西方聯合
正在商談進展
Western Union Africa
London.—A Western union forges steadily ahead in Africa. Anglo-French colonial conversations in Paris this week made much varied progress especially where the two countries colonial interests geographically. Prices and markets, communications and harbours, inter-African trade, and the development plans were all examined.

(倫敦電訊)西方聯合之非洲方面，漸已銀鑄成形。巴黎本週舉行英法兩國關於殖民地問題之談話，可獲得進展不少，尤以兩國殖民地地理上有互相連繫之處為然，關於價格，市場，交通，港灣非洲內部貿易及發展計劃等項，須在考察之列。

Coordination in prices and markets was arranged with a view to making consumption goods more easily accessible to Africans in general while protecting them against the danger of a fall in world prices of their own products.

物價與市場之調整，即為得使消費品更易流入非洲人手中，而同時須保障彼等，使其本身產品，免遭世界價格貶值危險。

Communications arrangements begun last year are to be carried further in West Africa. Better utilization of common local resources is being examined, for instance, Nigerian coal for the adjoining French colonies and French coal for British. There is to be a common policy on cattle rearing, meat production and fisheries.

去年創辦之交通準備，今在西非，更為廣泛實行，當地資源之被雙方公用，亦趨發達，例如奈羅比亞之煤，可供附近法屬殖民地應用，而法屬之產品，可供英屬之用，對於畜牧，肉產及漁業等項，將有一共同政策。

美總統促進國會
採行統治房租法案
Special Rent Control Law
Urged
Washington, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—President Harry Truman urged in a special message to

英美法在倫敦
召開秘密會議
Three Power Conference
Opens Today

London, Feb. 23. (Reuter)—An air of uncertainty about purpose and scope hangs over the Three Power Conference on the future of Germany, which opens in London today.

路透社倫敦二月二十三日電：今日在倫敦召開之英美法三國對德問題會議，其目的與範圍，皆籠罩著一層不確定之氣氛。

Recent official pronouncements that London and Washington made it plain that this conference, which is being held in secret, will not take final decisions. Its conclusions will be referred back to the governments concerned.

最近之官方公告，倫敦及華盛頓方面已表明此會議將秘密進行，而不作最後決定，會議之結果將報告各有關之政府。

As the opening day of the conference is reached the Western occupation Powers again found themselves inhibited by lack of decision on the basic question whether to go ahead and reorganize Western Germany without Soviet co-operation.

當此會議開幕之日，西方盟國又發現他們在基本問題上，即是否在不與蘇聯合作下，重新組織西德問題，尚未有所決定。

Evidence emerging from preliminary contacts between the three delegations, which have been taking place in the past few days in London, suggest strongly that caution is to be maintained, through a decision that findings on the conference are to be provisional only.

在過去數日內，三國代表在倫敦交換意見時，已表現出極端謹慎之態度，即會議之決定案，須為暫時性質。

Even without a decision on policy toward the Soviet Union the possibility of an economic merger of the French occupation zone with the Anglo-American area remains the most important topic likely to be discussed at the conference this week.

雖然對蘇聯政策尚未決定，而法佔領區與英美佔領區之經濟問題，可能成為會議中所討論之最重要問題。The question of future international control of the Ruhr, which is also on the agenda, runs it a close second.

未來之國際管轄魯爾區問題，亦列入議程中，而為第二重要之問題。

Congress yesterday a stronger control law, which ran for 14 months, and the extension of financial aid to home building. He asked that this emergency action be coupled with a long-range housing programme to produce one million dwellings a year for the next decade.

路透華盛頓二月二十四日電：杜魯門總統昨日送交國會一專函，建議採行一加強控制房租之法律，期限為十四個月，並對建築房屋之財政上之援助，繼續請求此法案之實施與修補房屋計劃，應於十年內使每年房屋之修補能達一百萬幢。

Recent control expires on February 29.

房租控制案於本月底到期。

本溪情勢緊張
COMMUNIST STRANGLEHOLD ON
MUKDEN TIGHTENS

Shanghai, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—Fall of another "outpost" of Mukden was imminent today as thousands of Communist troops stormed into the coal-mining centre of Panki, forty miles south-east of Mukden, after a week-long siege, according to independent Press dispatches today. At the same time, elaborate Communist preparations for an attack on Sinming, thirty miles west of Mukden, and Tieling, forty miles to the north, are reported.

路透社上海二月二十四日電：據今日官方之消息，滿鐵在東北之重要據點本溪，其重要之煤礦中心地潘基，在經過一週之圍攻後，今日已陷落於共產黨手中。同時，共產黨正準備進攻本溪以西三十公里之新明，及以北四十公里之鐵嶺，據報滿鐵之全部戰略形勢，將為之變。

Recapture of the railway junction of Kowpang, south-west of Mukden, reported by the official "Central Daily News" yesterday, remains unconfirmed by other official or unofficial sources. Even "Central Daily News" itself failed to follow up the report which, if true, would alter the entire strategic situation on the Manchurian front.

昨日中央日報刊載，滿鐵在東北之重要據點本溪，其重要之煤礦中心地潘基，在經過一週之圍攻後，今日已陷落於共產黨手中。同時，共產黨正準備進攻本溪以西三十公里之新明，及以北四十公里之鐵嶺，據報滿鐵之全部戰略形勢，將為之變。

These attacks are expected to get under way as soon as the expected battle for the port of Yingkou, in southern Manchuria, flares up. A sizeable Red Army is at present marching on Yingkou in an effort to capture or at least isolate the newly reopened seaport, where heavy Government reinforcements are reportedly landing.

上述之進攻，將待遼南營口港之戰事起時，同時發動，有相當多之紅軍，正由本溪附近向該港之港口出發，力圖佔領該港，以切斷滿鐵之交通線。據報滿鐵之全部戰略形勢，將為之變。

Despite the Communist anxiety to neutralize the "value" of Yingkou to the Nationalists, pro-Government quarters here believe the greatest weight of the Communist strength will be directed against Sinming in the last Nationalist bastion before Mukden from the west and is only thirty five miles of the new headquarters of General Lin Piao, Communist Commander-in-Chief, at Liaoching.

雖然共產黨急欲削弱營口對國民黨之價值，但此間接近政府方面之人士相信：在未來之戰鬥中，共產黨主力將用於新明方面，因該地係國民黨在東北之最後據點，距其總部錦州僅三十公里。

Considerable uneasiness is said to prevail in Mukden as the Communist stranglehold on the metropolis tightens, with prices of commodities and vital necessities standing at dizzy heights.

由於共產黨之加緊封鎖，已引起滿鐵之不安，因生活必需品之價值已趨至驚人程度。

General Chen Tang-kuo, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, is expected to arrive in Mukden within the next few hours from Mukden for new instructions in the light of latest developments in the north-east. During his stop-over in Peiping yesterday, General Chen frankly admitted that the Nationalists in Manchuria are in urgent need for more arms, ammunition and food supplies. He expressed the belief, however, that Mukden was not in immediate danger.

陳唐國將軍，東北副總司令，預計將於數小時內由本溪抵達本溪，以接受最新之指示。昨日在平津時，陳將軍坦承：滿鐵在東北急需更多之武器，彈藥及糧食供應。他雖表示，然而，滿鐵並非在立即之危險中。

蘇聯合作始能恢復
國共合談
Russo-U.S. Mediation Only
Solution For Peace
In China

Nanking, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—An order to tighten discipline among students was issued last night by the Ministry of Education, which charged that the various student strikes and riots in the past year was instigated by Communists and their collaborators.

路透南京二月二十四日電：教育部昨晚頒發學生紀律守則，命令各省市縣中學以上之各級學生，應遵守紀律，不得參加任何罷課及騷亂事件，俾公共及私生活，均能安寧。

The Ministry added that, in order to maintain order and discipline in educational institutions, it would in future suspend or dissolve those schools in which students continued to flout law and create disturbances. Despite financial difficulties, the order said, the Government has done its best to rehabilitate schools and improve equipment and grant scholarships to help poor and deserving students.

教育部又謂：為維持教育界之紀律及紀律起見，以後凡學校學生，如有違抗法律及騷亂事件，即將該校停辦，以資懲戒。政府已盡其力，以恢復學校及改善其設備，並對貧苦及優秀學生，予以獎學金。

Mr. Shao, who played a prominent part in the Nationalist Communist negotiations during Mr. George Marshall's sojourn in China, said that unless Soviet-American cooperation is effected, there can be no peaceful settlement of the Communist problem in this country.

邵氏謂：在馬歇爾擔任調停人之國共談判中，曾佔一重要地位，邵氏除非與蘇聯能合作，我國國共問題，永不能獲和平解決。

Mr. Shao felt certain this move would be acceptable to the Central Government, besides show the rest of the world that both Russia and the United States sincerely sought peace in Asia.

邵氏認為此項提議，必能為中央政府所接受，此外尚能向世界其餘各國表示：美蘇兩國誠欲謀求亞洲之和平。

The women shouted slogans such as "Restore the full range quota" and "Why should there be a food shortage so soon after the harvest?" Four representatives of the demonstrators were granted an interview with the premier, Dr. B.C. Roy, and the Civil Supplies minister.

該婦女等所呼口號有：恢復配給之全量，及：收穫不久，為何尚食缺乏？等語。該婦女等代表，已獲准與尼赫魯總理，及民生供應部長會談。

印度婦女請願示威
要求增加食糧配給
Women Demonstrate for
More Food

Calcutta, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—While the West Bengal Cabinet was in session, 2,000 women, some with babies in their arms, demonstrated outside the building demanding the immediate restoration of a four-ounce cut in the rice ration.

路透加爾各答二月二十四日電：當西孟加拉各內閣正在開會時，有兩千名婦女，其中有些懷有嬰兒，在該建築外示威，要求立即恢復以前之四盎司之食糧配給。

安理會召開
巴力士坦問題辯論會
Important U.S. Statement on
Palestine Partition Expected

Lake Success, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—The United States was expected to open today's Security Council debate on Palestine with an important statement on its attitude toward partition.

路透紐約二月二十四日電：今日安理會開巴力士坦問題辯論會時，美國將對分治所持之態度，發表一重要聲明。

Senator Warren Austin, chief United States delegate, received his final instructions from Mr. George Marshall, Secretary of State, yesterday, and the United Nations now await Senator Austin's final answer to three major questions:

美國首席代表，上院議員奧斯汀氏，昨日已接獲馬歇爾國務卿之最後指示，聯合國現正等待奧斯汀氏對以下三主要問題之最後答覆：

1. Will the United States lift its embargo on arms for the Middle East?
2. Will the United States offer a contingent of its own forces to make up an international army for Palestine?
3. In the United States prepared to call on the United Nations to declare the Arab States as "aggressors" against the United Nations decision on partition?

(一)美國將取消禁止武器運往中東否？

(二)美國將派遣其本國之一部份軍隊至巴力士坦，作為國際警備隊否？

(三)美國是否將準備呼籲聯合國宣佈阿拉伯國家為侵略者，因其反對聯合國之分治決議？

韓國人士呼籲聯合國
促進成立南韓國政府
Prompt Action in Korea
Urged
Nanking, Feb. 24. (Reuter)—Korean representatives in China today appealed to the United Nations for prompt action in establishing an independent government in South Korea through popular elections. The appeal was sent by the China Division of a Korean Independent Party with chapters in Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Kaileng, Mukden, Hsuechow, Taipei (capital of Formosa) and addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

路透南京二月二十四日電：朝鮮代表今日呼籲聯合國，採取立即行動，在南韓成立一由民選之獨立政府。該呼籲，係由朝鮮獨立黨之中國支部，向聯合國秘書長提出。該黨在平津，北平，天津，開封，瀋陽，徐州，台北均設有支部，該黨主張：促進韓國之獨立，及民主化，並恢復其主權。

Our problem has been how to help the common people who have been the chief sufferers from the devastating internal conflict which has continued since V.J Day. What the common people need is peace and productive activity under a government that cares for their welfare.

吾人之問題為何如援助抗戰勝利以來遭受內戰痛苦最深之平民，彼等所需求者乃能在一關切彼等福利之政府下，享受和平及從事生產活動。

More specifically, the problem is how to benefit the common people, and to protect them from the extremes of reaction or selfish elements and from the extreme radicals with their brutally destructive revolutionary tactics. Both of these groups are highly organized. Both place their partisan or their individual interests far above those of the suffering people.

具體言之，問題重點在增進一般平民福利，且使其不受極端反動份子與極端激進份子之破壞革命手段之威脅，且兩者均為黨派與個人利益，高於貧苦民眾之利益。

We Americans believe the rough in democracy and we

司徒雷登大使
致中國人民書
Ambassador Stuart Issues
Personal Message To People
Of China

Nanking, (USIS)—The American Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart issued a personal message addressed to the people of China recently. The full text follows:

(美國新聞社南京電)美國駐華大使司徒雷登，最近發表致全中國人民書，內容如下：

A Personal Message to the People of China

致中國人民書

From President Truman's statement to Congress you know something of the proposals of the United States to assist the people of China. May I, therefore, take this opportunity to attempt to interpret to you the purposes controlling American policy toward China, and the problems involved. I do this from the standpoint of one who was born and has spent most of his life in your country and who is as deeply concerned over its welfare as any of you.

由杜魯門總統向國會所提聲明中，諸君已獲悉美國正擬努力援助中國人民，因此本人願藉此機會，向諸君闡明美國對華政策之各種目標，及其所引起之問題。本人因生於貴國，且對貴國福利之關切，亦不遜於諸君，故擬本此立場，作此解釋。

Fortunately the Government and people of the United States desire for China precisely what all truly patriotic Chinese themselves are struggling to achieve: its freedom and independence, internal peace and prosperity, the establishment of a genuinely modernized and democratic government. We Americans earnestly desire all of this but nothing more.

美國政府與人民正期望於中國者，亦即一切愛國之中國人民本身所正努力爭取者，即中國之自由與獨立，國內和平與繁榮，以及真正現代化民主之建立，吾美國人所期望者皆此而已。

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吾人之問題為何如援助抗戰勝利以來遭受內戰痛苦最深之平民，彼等所需求者乃能在一關切彼等福利之政府下，享受和平及從事生產活動。

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Come to think of it, I'm wearing the same suit as I did when I worked at the desk as I work on this article. But no... it's a little different. I didn't wear a tie for the flight. It was too hot then.

想起來了，我的衣服和我坐在
桌子前寫這篇文章時所穿的一樣，
但是只有一點不同，我在飛行時
沒有繫領帶，因為繫領帶太熱了。
(To Be Continued 未完)

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